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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2357

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CONGO OFFICIAL BRINGS MESSAGE, COMMENTS ON CHAD

AB280905 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, yesterday afternoon received in audience Mr Gaston Ukabaka, diplomatic adviser of President Denis Sassou N'Guesso of the People's Republic of the Congo. Citizen (Singare), the founding chairman's special adviser on security, and the Congolese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Jean-Marie (Mpowe Ngue), were present at the audience. Mr Gaston Ukabaka later told (Mukana Kaba) the purpose of his visit to the head of state.

[Begin recording] I delivered a message from the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, Col Denis Sassou N'Guesso, to his brother and friend, his excellency the founding chairman Mobutu Sese Seko. This message falls within the context of the fraternal and friendly relations of cooperation between Zaire and the People's Republic of the Congo.

[Question] You are a diplomatic adviser; so we will not dwell on the Congolese-Zairian relations. There has been and there still is a lot of talk about the Chadian affair. What do the Congolese think about it?

[Answer] Personally, I am the president's diplomatic adviser. The Chadian problem has certain military aspects [words indistinct] concerning Congo's position, you have no doubt been following President Sassou N'Guesso's recent movements. He was at the Lagos meeting and everybody knows Congo's stand on this problem. Also very recently, he attended the Lome meeting which adopted an OAU resolution. I think that Congo's stand at this meeting is also known to everyone. I therefore have nothing to add.

[Question] Are you going to leave for home immediately?

[Answer] No [words indistinct] [end recording].

CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**TANZANIA DISCUSSES NAMIBIA**--The minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has said that the five Western countries involved at the abortive Geneva conference on Namibian independence could still use their influence to save the situation. Ndugu Salim said this at a dinner hosted at the Kilimanjaro Hotel last night in honor of the outgoing French ambassador to Tanzania, Mr (Guillaume Basse). He said that France could use its influence to act with the other members of the contact group of five Western countries to bring about a peaceful settlement on the Namibia independence issue. However, Ndugu Salim stressed that Tanzania did not share the view of the contact group that the Geneva talks were maneuvers for granting independence to Namibia under SWAPO. [Text] [LD312114 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 31 Jan 81 EA]

**MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA BRIDGE PROPOSALS**--The Mozambique and Tanzanian engineers have recommended that work on the construction of the 68 million-shilling unity bridge across the river Ruvuma should start in August this year. A statement issued after 3-day consultative meetings of the experts in Dar es Salaam said the construction camp should be located near Masaguru on the Tanzanian side and that supplies to the camp should be arranged from the same side. The statement added that it was agreed that equipment for the construction of the bridge should be ordered between April and May this year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Works confirmed at the meeting that the access road to the bridge site was passable and that it was going to be kept open throughout the year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 31 Jan 81 LD]

**LIBYAN SECRETARY VISITS SAO TOME**--Paris, 26 Jan (JANA)--The General People's Committee secretary for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning conferred with the foreign minister of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The Sao Tome minister said her country considers the presence of Libyan troops in Chad as legitimate because it came in response to a request made by the legitimate Chadian Government and in accordance with an agreement signed by both countries. Discussions also dealt with the strengthening of bilateral relations and the current situation in Africa. [Text] [LD261123 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 26 Jan 81]

CAMEROONIAN MINISTER IN CONGO--Cameroon and Congo are two Central African countries linked by a common history. The two countries are members of the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa], of which both are founding members, and relations between the two states are described as excellent. These observations were made by the Cameroonian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Paul Dontsop, who has been in our country since this morning to begin a 4-day official visit to our country at the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, Comrade Pierre Nze. The Cameroonian delegation's stay in Congo will be marked by the opening of talks this afternoon at the People's Palace between the two countries: but before that, at 1600, Mr Dontsop will lay a wreath on the tomb of the late Comrade Marian Ngouabi. His first day's stay will be rounded off with an official dinner given in his honor by the Congolese foreign minister at 2000. Tomorrow, the Cameroonian minister will visit Pointe Noire, the economic capital of the Congo and leave there on Wednesday, 28 January. Finally, the guest of Comrade Pierre Nze will return home on 29 January at 1040. [Excerpts] [AB261604 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400



## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

FOREIGN OIL EXPLORATION INVITED--Lisbon--Angola has invited foreign oil companies to tender for exploration and production rights in a new off-shore block. The Angolan news agency Angop said the state oil company Sonagol had invited foreign oil companies to bid for off-shore block one by February 28. A communique issued by Sonangol last Friday said that after negotiations for leasing Block One were completed in March, the company would invite tenders for other off-shore blocks. Angola was keen to persuade foreign companies to explore for oil along the entire length of the Angolan coast. Foreign oil companies have so far concentrated their activities in northern Angola, especially the coastal enclave of Cabinda between Zaire and the Congo. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Jan 81 p 3]

PHYSICIAN DISMISSED--Minister of Health Mendes de Carvalho has ordered that Tony Pierre, a general practitioner, should cease all professional activities within the People's Republic of Angola for indiscipline and insubordination, according to information which we received yesterday. This measure was adopted because Tony Pierre refused to move to the province of Cunene, where he had been assigned as the provincial health delegate. Having thus exhibited an anti-patriotic attitude, Tony Pierre attempted also to get in touch with a number of Party and government officials, spreading calumnies and lies about the intentions of health authorities. In an attempt to gain time, Tony Pierre submitted a note of less-than-plausible self-criticism and accepted the Cunene assignment, while at the same time requesting permission to visit Huambo and Benguela to take his leave from his family; however, he never returned. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 13]

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION--The Soviet military delegation which arrived in Angola yesterday has come to our country to exchange views with Angolan authorities and to strengthen the degree of military cooperation existing between the two countries. The delegation is led by Rear Admiral (Valentin Guasov) and it will remain in Angola for 12 days. On arrival, the delegation was met by Col Joao Luis Neto Xioto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, chief of the general staff of FAPLA [armed forces] and first deputy defense minister. [Text] [LD271126 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 27 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

ALLIANCES AMONG MOVEMENTS--Bangui, 29 Jan (AFP)--Mr Francois Fehoua, an official of the Bank of Central African States, has suggested to the various political movements in the CAR created in the past few weeks that they come to a compromise in the interest of the nation by grouping themselves into two or three big political families, it has been learned in Bangui. This measure, he explained, will help to ensure political stability, an absolutely necessary condition for the rebuilding of the national economy of the CAR. Mr Fehoua, who presided over the recent seminar on national reflection held in Bangui in December, recalled that the participants--representatives of political parties, trades unions, youth and the rural communities--had defined a common platform which was designed, like a company plan, for the whole country. Mr Fehoua added that all government programs should be elaborated in line with the objectives drawn up during this seminar. [Text] [AB291326 Paris AFP in French 0930 GMT 29 Jan 81]

PATASSE GRANTS INTERVIEW--Bangui, 28 Jan (AZAP)--A week after the signing of the ordinance by the head of state, Mr David Dacko, authorizing the establishment of several parties in the Central African Republic, the former prime minister of Emperor Bokassa, Mr Ange Patasse, considers the multiparty system an instrument for fighting abuse of power and personality cult. Mr Patasse, who said this in an interview he granted to a German television network, thus breaks the silence he has been observing since his release in November. He had been arrested in September 1979 after the coup d'etat that put an end to Emperor Bokassa's regime. He defined his party, the Central African People's Liberation Movement [MLPC], as a nationalist party created under the region of the deposed monarch--a party whose principles are based on independence, nonalignment and cooperation with all peace-loving countries. The former Central African prime minister also stressed that cooperation with France should be preserved. Questioned about his links with Libya, where he had taken refuge after the fall of Emperor Bokassa, Mr Patasse emphasized that the MLPC was not a pro-Libya party and that he had only gone to Libya [words indistinct] his life. [Text] [AB291436 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1335 GMT 29 Jan 81]

UN AID IN RECONSTRUCTION--Bangui, 27 Jan (AFP)--Abdulrahim Farah, under secretary general of the United Nations, is in Bangui to discuss reconstruction and development projects with the government of the Central African Republic. Mr Farah, who arrived yesterday, is meeting President David Dacko, Premier Jean-Pierre Lebouder and other officials. He is to write a report to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the U.N. role in (?helping) this country rebuild from the economic damage done by former Emperor Bokassa. [Text] [AB271347 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 27 Jan 81]

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CORPORATION TO MEET MORE FOOD NEEDS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—The grain to be purchased by the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) this year (1973 E.C.) will meet 62 per cent of the food requirement of the non-grain producing areas, Comrade Wolde-Aregay Tesuma, Manager of the Corporation, disclosed yesterday.

Marketable surplus in major food producing regions are surveyed and a quota is assigned to each region accordingly, he pointed out. Comrade Wolde-Aregay stated that each peasants' association in the surplus producing area will sell to the Corporation 100 quintals and this amounts to 25 per cent of the 2.8 million quintals anticipated from the peasants sector. The remaining will be acquired from the quota given to grain traders. Each trader must sell 50 per cent of the grain it purchased to the Corporation, he stated.

The prices at which the peasant sells his products is determined and the traders also sell to the Corporation at a fixed price. Therefore, the price of commodities produced locally, will be stabilized, he said. Comrade Wolde-Aregay pointed out that the growing price of grain could be effectively checked if the peasants and the state farms increase their productivity, since the prices are fixed taking into consideration the production expense of these sectors.

The Manager stated that of the five million quintals planned to be purchased by the Corporation, this year 3.2 million quintals are expected to be obtained from the state farms.

Comrade Wolde-Aregay explained the preparations made to purchase the quota assigned to the Corporation. He said the AMC has stores in Addis Ababa and in the regions with a total capacity of 3.6 million quintals. However, he said, some of the stores either owned by the Corporation or rented were not originally meant for storing grain and have many defects. He said it was planned last year to build 23 silos with the fund obtained from the World Bank, but only seven are completed.

The Manager explained that the Corporation has 104 purchasing centres and each centre has got more than four stations for collection of grain. The Corporation has 80 trucks but these are not enough. He said the new freight transport directives will greatly alleviate the logistic problem.

Due to intensive effort made by all concerned in the purchase of grain, the Manager revealed that every day about 25,000 quintals of grain are arriving at the stores here in the city.

This year, the Manager stated, effective control will be exercised to reduce the impurities in the grain purchased. The personnel engaged in the purchase of grain will be penalized if the grain contains impurities above a given ratio.

Asked how much would be kept for reserve, he said only 30 per cent will be kept for reserve until the next harvest season. The Corporation, he said, supplies the raw materials for industries and food stuff to hospitals, schools and the army. The remaining, which is the greater part, will be handed over to Basic Commodities Distribution Corporation for distribution to the residents of the city and will also be sent to non-surplus producing regions.

The objective of the Corporation, the Manager stated, is to increase the productivity of the labour of the peasants by the standardizing and stabilizing the market and to ensure the regular supply of grain throughout the year. The implementation of the current programme will highly contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Corporation.

The Corporation, Comrade Wo'de-Aregay said, is also taking over the task of distributing agricultural inputs to the peasantry. As the purchasing centre increases and the relations of the employees with the peasants are consolidated, the task of distributing chemicals, pesticide and selected seeds would be fully handled by the Corporation.

CSO: 4420

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Agriculture represents an important forces for the future economic development of Revolutionary Ethiopia. Over 80 per cent of the population of Ethiopia are engaged in agriculture and some 70 per cent of the Gross National Product comes from the agricultural sector while 80 to 90 per cent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings come from this same economic sector.

The development of agriculture, it should be stressed, creates favourable conditions for the further improvement of living conditions in the countryside, for the gradual elimination of substantial differences between town and country. The overall change in the mode and method of production leads to an ever fuller development of socialist way of life in the countryside. Revolutionizing the process of agricultural production is a major pre-condition for the construction of socialism in the countryside.

Since the onset of the Revolution in February 1974 thousands of peasants' associations have been organized. The number of agricultural producers' co-operatives is also on the increase. The agricultural producers' co-operative movement, which is now in full swing, creates favourable conditions for the construction of socialism in the countryside. According to Lenin, "In general, the guiding principles of co-operative plan are to free the small holding farmers from poverty and to make them supporters of socialism, to get them voluntarily and on their own choice to move from small fragmented and individual ownership." In setting up producers' co-operatives the initial and determining step is to ensure that the peasants join it willingly and persuaded by the benefit they derive from them. Lenin always emphasized that it is important to observe the principle of voluntariness in the setting up of co-operatives.

According to the revolutionary directive on the formation of agricultural producers co-operatives in Ethiopia, "the farmers should always be given the chance to determine the time when they would want to become members. Coercive measures heavily damage the unity of the toiling masses. The setting up of agricultural producers' co-operatives calls for intensive political work among the farmers. The farmers who over the centuries worked in isolation from one another cannot, of course, master all the necessary requirements of co-operative work at once. They must first be introduced to simple forms of co-operation and later to higher forms step by step."



## Collective Work

According to the directive, the level of development of agricultural producers' co-operatives is measured by the quantity of the instrument of production placed under full collective ownership. On this basis, the different stages include Malba, the elementary level co-operatives, and Wolba, the higher level of producers' co-operative. Elaborating on how the associations move to still higher stages, the directive states that "when each producers' co-operative has placed all its means of production and wealth under centralized administrative organ, the stage of Woland is reached."

The progress made in the setting up of producers' co-operatives, since the issuance of the directive is encouraging. In the great task of establishing producers' co-operatives the role being played by the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) and the pertinent department within the Ministry of Agriculture is significant. The peasants have now realized the benefit of co-operatives. Although the development of agricultural producers' co-operative is positive, the consolidation and strengthening of the producers' co-operatives require call for still greater efforts on the part of progressives. What is more, Ethiopia, being an agricultural country, the socialist transformation of agriculture will further advance and in fact intensify the struggle for the construction of socialism.

The peasants have long realized the high benefit of collective work. The establishment of agricultural producers' co-operatives calls for consistent and protracted efforts.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**DEFENCE TRAINING--Asmara (ENA)--**A total of 320 revolutionary defence squad members graduated yesterday upon completion of a two-week military training here. The graduating defence squad members who were drawn from 107 ksholes here received their certificates from Comrade Brig. Gen. Lemessa Bedassie, the Commissioner of the Police Force in Eritrea region. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 81 p 1]

**YUGOSLAV DONATION FOR LITERACY--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia yesterday donated stationery worth 28,325 Birr to Socialist Ethiopia to be used towards the nation-wide literacy campaign. The donation was handed over to Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and Member of the Central Committee of COPWE and Chairman of the National Literacy Campaign Co-ordinating and Executive Committee, by Comrade Dusan Marincovich, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Socialist Ethiopia, at a ceremony held within the premises of the Ministry of Education here. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 2]

**ELF DEFECTORS--Axum (ENA)--**Two former members of the self-styled ELF recently abandoned the gang and handed themselves over to the authorities in Tigray region. The returnees, Berhe Gain and Arma Leul, handed themselves over to a unit of the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army in Adowa province of Tigray region along with their arms. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jan 81 p 1]

**GRAIN MARKET--Addis Ababa--**A roving team checking on the effective implementation of the current year grain marketing directives was yesterday mobilized to three administrative regions. The team will visit the town of Fitcha in Shoa region and later proceed to Gofjam and Gondar. Its mission will include a study of the feasibility and implementation of the quota allotted to each administrative region and the preparations of the various purchasing branches of the Agricultural Grain Marketing Corporation. The team will also meet grain purchasing task force and exchange views. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jan 81 p 6]

**USSR SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL--**Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have signed a 3-year protocol agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. The protocol provides for the cooperation of the contracting parties in education, science, health, culture and arts, mass communications and sports. It also provides for the exchange of expertise, scholarship grants to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and closer relations between the universities of the two countries. [Text] [LD310502 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 30 Jan 81]

PCI VISITORS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY--Addis Ababa--Yesterday saw the end of a visit to Ethiopia by a PCI delegation composed of PCI Secretariat and Directorate member Comrade Adalberto Minucci, Central Committee member Comrade Giovanni Berlinguer and L'UNITA's foreign desk chief Giancarlo Lannutti. The visit took place at the invitation of the COPWE (the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the political body set up to direct the process of the party's formation). The delegation toured the country, visiting, among other places, some locations in Eritrea, and was given a fraternal and warm welcome everywhere it went. Yesterday, following a final meeting with a COPWE executive committee delegation headed by Comrade (Berhanu Bayih), the PCI delegation was received by Ethiopian President Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Comrade Minucci expressed the Italian communists' solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and conveyed to Comrade Mengistu a personal message from PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer. Comrade Mengistu in turn provided a full exposition of the results and prospects of the Ethiopian revolution in all fields. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [LD271457 from L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 19]

CSO: 4404



## BRIEFS

**JAPANESE FISHING AID**--Ghana is to receive a grant of approximately 5 million cedis from Japan for the purchase of fishing equipment. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra this morning by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Isaac Chinbuah, and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Masatada Higaki. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jan 81]

**AID FROM AUSTRALIA**--Ghana and Australia also signed an agreement in Accra today covering Australian assistance to the government for the updating of feasibility studies and design phase of the Bui hydroelectric project. Under the agreement, Australia will provide the equivalent of about 6.4 million cedis in foreign exchange to meet the cost of engineering studies and design work estimated at about 10.9 million cedis. The government is contributing about 4.5 million cedis toward the project. The minister of fuel and power, Mr Wulf Sagne, signed for the government, while the Australian high commissioner, (Mr Dingle), initialed it for his country. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jan 81]

CBO: 4420

BRIEFS

PCP SECRETARY--Bissau, 8 Jan--The principal objectives of the visit to Bissau by Abrantes Ferreira, deputy and member of the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] secretariat, are to become acquainted with the present situation and preserve relations between the PAIGC and the Portuguese Communist Party. The Portuguese communist leader stated that his party has no comments to make about the incidents that led to President Luis Cabral's overthrow since they are Guinea-Bissau's "internal problems." (Text) (Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 81 p 8)

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

**IMPERSONATION, EXTORTION EXPOSED**--The director of the Criminal Investigation Division [CID], (Bangaly Cisseey), has said any security officer posing as CID in an attempt to extort money from innocent people would be arrested and charged for impersonating. In an interview with reporters yesterday, Director (Cisseey) said reports have reached him that many persons were in the habit of impersonating as CID agents and harassing business centers and individuals. This practice, he declared, was unwholesome in any society. The CID boss has therefore called on citizens and foreigners alike not to give money to any CID personnel for any reason. All CID agents, he added, were being paid by government for services rendered.  
[Text] [AB281911 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 28 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL DISMISSED--Chimoio, 4 Jan--The Manica provincial director for domestic trade was dismissed day before yesterday and will be handed over to the competent authorities in the context of the political and organizational offensive. At a meeting chaired by the provincial governor, Maj Manuel Antonio, provincial domestic trade director Fernando Cruz was accused of incompetence, indifference and arrogance in carrying out his functions. It was stated that as a consequence, the provincial directorate lacks coordination with the other state structures and the party in relation to providing supplies for the people and marketing surpluses. This is why there are still large quantities of products immobilized. Governor Manuel Antonio also said that as a result of the provincial director's conduct, the process of opening new commercial establishments and transferring ownership of the former people's stores has been delayed, thus discouraging interested parties. The governor also stated that Fernando Cruz' behavior toward his subordinates was unacceptable, insensitive and even insulting. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 81 p 3]

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

NUJOMA ON CEASEFIRE--The president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma on Saturday said that the racist regime of South Africa and its puppets were mistaken if they thought that SWAPO would sign a cease-fire from a position of weakness. Speaking in the Zambia capital of Lusaka, Comrade Nujoma said that the recent UN-sponsored talks on the future of Namibia was abortive because they were not taken seriously by the racist regime. Since the enemy refuses to sign a cease-fire and by so doing end the war, we are left with no alternative but to intensify the armed liberation struggle and bring the war to its logical conclusion, Comrade Sam Nujoma said. [Text] [AB261210 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**IRON ORE SUPPLY CONTRACT**--In Nigeria, a contract for the supply of 4.5 million metric tons of iron ore to the Delta Steel Company at Alaja, Bendel state, has been signed. The contract, which is for a period of 5 years, was awarded to the Liberian-American-Swedish company and the Granges International. The general manager, Mr Fred Broom, initialed the agreement for the Delta Steel Company, while the president of the Granges International, Dr T. Angel, represented the foreign firms at the ceremony at Alaja. A similar agreement will soon be signed between the company and the international Samco project of Brazil. [AB011041 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 81]

**NEW CIVIL AIRCRAFT**--The Nigeria Airways is soon to acquire four new Boeing-737 aircraft and four air buses to replace its fleet of F-27 planes. This was disclosed in Ibadan by the minister of civil aviation, Mr Samuel Mafuyai. He said that four of the eight F-27 aircraft have already been sold and that the remaining four would be withdrawn as soon as the ones ordered were delivered. Mr Mafuyai explained that his ministry did not keep its last December promise of opening the new Ibadan airport because its terminal buildings were yet to be completed. The minister said that the delay was due to the noninclusion of the terminal buildings in the original plan of the new airport. [Text] [AB011041 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**LIBYANS IN CHAD**--Paris, 28 Jan (AFP)--Libya's presence in Chad is a real, permanent threat, and we are absolutely opposed to such adventures, Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam stated in an interview published on Wednesday by the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. The prime minister, who referred to the decisions adopted at the Lome conference, expressed the hope that all Libyan troops will be withdrawn from Chad. He also condemned the Soviet intervention in Africa. According to Mr Thiam, the sending of an African peace-keeping force to Chad, which the Lome conference discussed and which is now being examined by the competent UN services, might be implemented with French logistical assistance. [Text] [AB281608 Paris AFP in French 1444 GMT 28 Jan 81]

**EDUCATION MEETING**--Dakar, Jan 28 (AFP)--Senegal's Teachers Union, which is strongly opposed to the government's education policy, has said it may call off a two-day strike planned for next month if things go well at the National Education Conference that opens here today at the call of President Abdou Diouf. Union Secretary-General Mamadou Ndoeye says the teachers want talks with the government on pay, structural reforms and an end to victimization of union militants. It also wants guarantees that policy decisions will be carried out. The two-day educational conference is seen here as the first test for Mr Diouf's declared policy of openness and consultation. He convened it in his first message to the nation after taking over as president from Leopold Senghor on January 1. If it succeeds, there may be other such gatherings. Mr Ndoeye told a news conference here Monday night that the union, SEDES, would not tolerate the conference being turned into an endless talking shop with no result. SEDES wanted concrete solutions which would improve Senegal's educational system. Deploring the recent sacking of 59 militant teachers in the wake of a strike at the end of the last school year, Mr Ndoeye said it was scandalous that 20 years after independence, 15 percent of Senegalese children did not start school at the age they should and that the teaching of the national culture and languages were not established in the country's schools. [Text] [AB280822 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 28 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OPEC PRICE RISE--President Siaka Stevens has said in Makeni that the recent increase in the price of crude oil by OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, has forced government to make a general increase in the price of petrol, with premium being increased by 40 cents. Doctor Stevens emphasized that the decision was made after a careful study of the situation and appealed to transport owners to get together to make the burden as light as possible on the people. [Excerpt] [AB292045 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE REPORTS SIGNIFICANT DATA

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 16 Jan 81 pp 4-5, 9-10, 27-28, 35

[Text] [pages 4-5]

No. 88

16 January 1981

Statement of Revenue collected during the period  
1 April 1980 to 30 November 1980.

Treasury, Pretoria.

Inkomstsoort	Head of Revenue	Budgetary Estimates 1980/81	Ingevoerd vir die jaar geëindig 31 Maart 1980 Collections for year ended 31 March 1980	Maand November Month of November		Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November	
				1980	1979	1980	1979
<b>Staatsinkomsterubekening</b> <b>Revenues on Account—</b>	<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>Doensoe op Aktyens—</b> <b>Dividends on Shares—</b>	<b>Customs and Excise—</b>						
Aandereing .....	Customs Duty .....	480 000 000	451 033 408	63 794 940	44 078 811	461 876 423	300 783 163
Verkoopreë .....	Excise Duty .....	1 111 024 000	1 013 004 740	90 820 490	77 448 735	743 479 718	598 516 147
Belasting .....	Sales Duty .....	500 000	1 170 327	12 932	36 133	379 394	718 123
Diverse .....	Barrage .....	1 000 000	250 377 340	Dr 88 380	23 294 020	Dr 2 391 467	168 703 134
	Miscellaneous .....	19 000 000	21 837 942	2 760 341	3 099 589	31 678 902	13 139 131
		<b>R</b>	<b>1 611 328 000</b>	<b>1 740 423 977</b>	<b>148 123 032</b>	<b>1 235 122 972</b>	<b>1 081 881 722</b>
<b>Overdrag na Sentrale Inkomste- Fonds</b> <b>Transfer to Central Revenue Funds</b>	<b>Transfer to Central Revenue Fund</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Dr 41 100 000</b>	<b>Dr 44 493 346</b>	<b>Dr 3 000 000</b>	<b>Dr 3 700 000</b>	<b>Dr 24 500 000</b>
<b>Betalings ingevolge Doensoe- Uniereënkomste</b>	<b>Payments in terms of Cus- toms Union Agreements (B)</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Dr 500 200 000</b>	<b>Dr 402 465 891</b>	<b>Dr 3 434</b>	<b>Dr —</b>	<b>Dr 255 285 684</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>Dr 341 200 000</b>	<b>Dr 446 961 439</b>	<b>Dr 3 003 434</b>	<b>Dr 3 700 000</b>	<b>Dr 279 785 684</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>1 070 228 000</b>	<b>1 293 464 518</b>	<b>156 304 089</b>	<b>144 623 032</b>	<b>835 537 288</b>
<b>Binnelandse Inkomste—</b> <b>Revenues on Account—</b>	<b>Inland Revenue—</b>						
Belasting op Inkomste .....	Tax on Income .....	5 990 800 000	5 234 017 733	620 301 009	334 891 139	4 369 000 716	3 022 223 245
Ander Belastinge en Ontvang- ste .....	Other Taxes and Receipts—						
Goudmynhuurskontrakte .....	Gold mining leases .....	633 000 000	334 270 081	284 208 481	101 077 390	330 484 413	218 931 228
Ander mynhuurskontrakte .....	Other mining leases .....	18 000 000	13 434 763	83 208	37 485	822 901	180 874
Baatienewerksreë .....	State Ownership Revenue .....	44 000 000	40 476 448	79 573	7	173 211	187 216
Op diemantmyne .....	on diamond mines .....						
Uitvoerregte op diemante .....	Export duty on diamonds .....	31 000 000	31 343 263	2 776 177	2 028 860	17 343 509	21 998 040
Belasting op buitelandse eën- deelhouders .....	Non-Resident shareholders' tax .....	200 000 000	161 508 119	30 087 412	12 723 930	190 612 725	181 084 770
Belasting op buitelandse eën- deelhouders .....	Non-Resident's tax on .....	18 000 000	15 340 840	331 000	887 004	7 794 039	9 622 342
Belasting op onverdeelde winste .....	Undistributed profits tax .....	5 000 000	4 207 096	389 901	293 418	1 649 289	3 279 781
Belasting op geskenke .....	Donations tax .....	1 500 000	1 476 340	238 521	193 250	1 274 395	946 270
Belastinge en heëre .....	Stamp duties and fees .....	150 000 000	123 771 930	10 811 366	8 444 813	85 074 014	74 150 799
Heëre .....	Transfer duties .....	93 400 000	89 430 339	18 092 426	9 884 499	103 463 416	34 150 382
Belasting .....	Estate duties .....	48 800 000	37 871 049	4 108 130	3 327 006	40 740 043	37 547 844
Belasting op merkbaar- eëre .....	Tax on marketable se- curities .....	20 000 000	23 467 167	3 384 824	1 718 332	24 463 847	11 278 503
Lisensies .....	Licences .....	3 000 000	2 478 509	394 160	380 712	1 119 378	993 202
Kinetografiese filmbelasting .....	Cinematograph film tax .....	1 000 000	894 263	54 224	7 440	344 223	612 142
Ander .....	Other .....	1 400 500	2 082 348	Dr 690 933	937 830	1 162 411	1 704 342

Inkomstebeef	Head of Revenue	Regressing Estimates 1980, R	Ingevoerd vir die jaar geëindig 31 Maart 1980 Collections for year ended 31 March 1980	Maand November Month of November		Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November	
				1980	1979	1980	1979
<b>Departementale en Diverse Ontvangste—</b>	<b>Departmental and Miscellaneous Receipts—</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Steendiamantdelwerye.....	State Diamond Diggings.....	13 585 000	28 313 100	—	361 087	2 367	16 560 550
Wasserinkomste.....	Forest revenue.....	28 000 000	33 971 807	3 538 829	3 018 676	26 784 964	19 618 614
Boose en verbeurdverklaringe.....	Water revenue..... (e)	44 000 000	46 937 753	3 620 889	4 962 160	34 165 677	32 926 034
Verkeers- en voorskotte.....	Fines and forfeitures.....	12 000 000	11 689 757	1 204 038	998 705	8 866 872	7 756 918
Verkoop van staatsgrond.....	Recoveries of advances.....	3 787 000	4 204 125	1 078 389	178 524	9 311 370	2 893 988
Verhuur van staatseigendom.....	Lease of state land.....	2 500 000	487 634	—	137 955	1 089 581	208 284
Algemeen.....	Rental from state property.....	13 409 000	14 417 226	1 346 859	604 086	10 804 532	6 798 143
Rente en Dividende.....	General.....	191 022 800	183 874 829	34 166 402	13 702 887	152 116 911	101 404 382
Terugbetaling van Lenings.....	Interest and Dividends.....	670 595 700	662 337 441	36 762 094	45 267 903	419 569 357	475 911 309
Algemeen Verkoopbelasting.....	Repayment of Loans.....	34 357 500	120 778 281	4 676 403	7 943 888	35 598 782	51 520 988
	General Sales Tax.....	1 510 000 000	1 248 735 251	124 006 170	113 171 305	1 049 133 894	600 832 387
	<b>R</b>	<b>9 841 217 500</b>	<b>8 494 082 166</b>	<b>1 175 070 938</b>	<b>663 057 801</b>	<b>7 367 099 261</b>	<b>5 077 572 347</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>10 911 443 500</b>	<b>9 787 546 704</b>	<b>1 331 373 027</b>	<b>807 682 833</b>	<b>8 222 596 549</b>	<b>5 831 102 827</b>
Staatsoliefonds.....	State Oil Fund..... (d)	270 000 000	250 158 006	26 470 189	23 298 599	180 952 377	170 770 652
Nasionale Padfonds.....	National Road Fund..... (e)	133 000 000	129 854 005	13 559 298	12 384 232	90 940 255	85 107 691
Sub-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings- Trust Fonds.....	South African Development Trust Fund..... (f)	6 454 000	14 301 332	189 302	419 446	3 946 211	7 190 446
Rekening vir Swart Vervoer- dienste.....	Account for Black Transport Services..... (g)	12 500 000	11 448 948	1 008 118	1 122 375	9 413 427	7 303 293
Fonds vir Borghumbiervoorstig Suidwes-Afrika Gebieds- inkomste.....	Borghum Bar Research Fund..... (h)	850 000	1 118 520	—	—	950 000	1 118 520
	South-West Africa Territorial Revenue Fund..... (i)	13 000	41 462	9 614	1 198	16 337	28 687
	<b>R</b>	<b>432 817 000</b>	<b>416 122 493</b>	<b>41 436 501</b>	<b>37 115 770</b>	<b>286 258 807</b>	<b>271 419 491</b>
<b>Totaal.....</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>11 334 260 500</b>	<b>10 203 669 197</b>	<b>1 372 811 528</b>	<b>846 798 601</b>	<b>6 102 522 318</b>
Rekonsiliasie met oopstaande by Goewernementskennig- wing 2361 in Staatskoerant van 12 Desember 1980.....	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 2361 in Government Gazette of 12 December 1980.....	—	—	—	—	31 088 619	—
In Transito 31 Maart 1980.....	In Transit, 31 March 1980.....	—	—	14 661 543	—	—	—
Te veel oorgedra 31 Oktober 1980.....	Overremitted 31 October 1980.....	—	—	1 372 811 528	—	8 508 833 356	—
Verorderings soos hierbo.....	Collections, as above.....	—	—	1 358 149 985	—	8 559 943 975	—
	<b>R</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23 070 450</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23 070 450</b>	<b>—</b>
Te veel oorgedra 30 November 1980.....	Overremitted 30 November 1980.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Skotherekening ontvang.....	Remitted into Eschequer Ac- count.....	—	—	1 383 220 435	—	8 583 014 425	—

(a) Artikel 22 (1) (d) van Wet 23 van 1969.  
(b) Artikel 31 (2) van Wet 91 van 1964.  
(c) Voorgesien ingesluit onder "Algemeen".  
(d) Artikel 1 van Wet 28 van 1977.  
(e) Artikel 2 (1) (a) van Wet 54 van 1971.  
(f) Artikel 8 van Wet 18 van 1936.  
(g) Artikel 7 van Wet 33 van 1957.  
(h) Artikel 194b (1) (a) van Wet 63 van 1962.  
(i) Artikel 22 (4) (a) van Wet 23 van 1969.

(a) Section 22 (1) (d) of Act 23 of 1969.  
(b) Section 31 (2) of Act 91 of 1964.  
(c) Previously included under "General".  
(d) Section 1 of Act 28 of 1977.  
(e) Section 2 (1) (a) of Act 54 of 1971.  
(f) Section 8 of Act 18 of 1936.  
(g) Section 7 of Act 33 of 1957.  
(h) Section 194b (1) (a) of Act 63 of 1962.  
(i) Section 22 (4) (a) of Act 23 of 1969.

## KENNISGEWING 34 VAN 1981/NOTICE 34 OF 1981

VOORLOPIGE OPSAWE VAN HANDELSTATISTIEK VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA VRYGESTEL DEUR DIE  
KOMMISSARIS VAN DOANE EN AKSYNS  
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF TRADE STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA RELEASED BY THE  
COMMISSIONER FOR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Opmerking: Die in- en uitvoertyfers wat in hierdie opsaawe verskyn is grootliks aangepas om dit in ooreenstemming te bring met die versetse wat geset word vir die opstel van die betalingsbalans.

Remark: The import and export figures reflected in this statement have been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

TYDPERK: JANUARIE TOT NOVEMBER 1980—PERIOD: JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 1980

TABEL A: TOTALE IN MILJOENE RAND VOLGENS WÊRELDSTREKE EN SKEEPS- EN VLIEDTUGVOORRADE  
TABLE A: TOTALS IN MILLIONS OF RAND ACCORDING TO WORLD ZONES AND SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Wêreldstreke—World Zones	Invoere—Imports		Uitvoere—Exports	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Afrika—Africa	264,4	240,3	1 022,3	668,9
Europa—Europe	3 231,6	3 818,5	4 799,0	4 433,3
Amerika—America	2 048,3	1 809,6	1 933,9	1 684,8
Asië—Asia	1 655,9	1 660,6	1 800,6	1 521,1
Oseanië—Oceania	94,7	67,8	89,0	76,5
Ander ongeklassifiseerde goedere en betalingsbalansaansuijeringe Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments	3 786,3	2 573,9	8 729,8	4 870,6
Skeeps-/vliegtuigvoorraad—Ships'/Aircraft Stores	—	—	42,9	41,5
Groototaal—Grand total	13 081,2	9 030,9	18 417,7	13 316,9

TABEL B: TOTALE IN MILJOEN RAND VOLGENS AFDELINGS VAN DIE CCEN  
TABLE B: TOTALS IN MILLION RAND ACCORDING TO SECTIONS OF THE CCEN

Afdelings—Sections	Invoere—Imports		Uitvoere—Exports	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
I. Lewende diere, diertlike produkte Live animals, animal products	38,6	31,3	171,3	230,0
II. Planterige produkte Vegetable products	182,0	197,7	731,4	512,4
III. Diertlike en planterige vette en olie en splisprodukte daarvan voorbereide opysvaste diertlike en planterige vette Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal and vegetable waxes	99,3	92,9	32,9	17,9
IV. Voorbereide voedsel, drank, spiritus en wyn, tabak Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	143,3	103,0	653,7	474,0
V. Minerale produkte Mineral products	219,9	131,0	1 433,0	1 221,1
VI. Produkte van die chemiese en verwante nywerhede Products of the chemical and allied industries	932,7	764,1	362,6	364,8
VII. Kunstharze en plastiek-stowwe, selulose-gooie en eters, en artikels daarvan, rubber, sintetiese rubber, faktis, en artikels daarvan Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles thereof, rubber, synthetic rubber, factice, and articles thereof	446,2	339,8	69,4	63,4

Afdeling—Section	Invoere—Imports		Uitvoere—Exports	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
VIII Ongefinide huiden en vellen, leer, polverleer en artikelen daarvan, zool- en tennishorremware, reusartikelen, handtassen en dergelijke houders, artikelen van darm (nietgeïmpregneerd ruywermateriaal) Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof, saddlery and harness, travel goods, handbags and the like, articles of gut (other than silk-worm gut)	37,6	31,0	143,6	173,0
IX Hout en artikelen van hout, houtskool, kerk en artikelen van kerk, fabrikaten van stro, van esparto en van ander vlegwerkstowwe, mandjwerk en vlegwerk Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork, manufactures of straw, of esparto and of other plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork	89,5	61,1	48,4	42,4
X Stofwe vir die vervaardiging van papier, papier en papierbord en artikelen daarvan Paper-making materials, paper and paperboard and articles thereof	264,5	194,7	131,1	141,7
XI Tekstiele en tekstielartikelen Textiles and textile articles	494,7	361,2	323,2	307,6
XII Skoetel, hoofdekens, cartriede, sonnebrille, swepe, ruywte en onderdele daarvan; bereide vere en artikelen daarvan gemaak, kunstbloeme, artikelen van menshaar, weters Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sunshades, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers, articles of human hair, fans	47,1	31,3	15,2	11,7
XIII Artikelen van klip, van gips, van sement, van asbes, van mijs en van dergelyke stowwe; keramiese produkte, glas en glasware Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, of asbestos, of mica and of similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glassware	110,4	78,0	51,4	40,0
XIV Persel, edel- en halfedelstene, edelmetaal, gewaale edelmetaal, en artikelen daarvan; nagemaakte juwelersware, munstukke Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, refined precious metals, and articles thereof, imitation jewellery, coin	54,1	40,3	2 635,0	2 227,8
XV Onedelmetaal en artikelen daarvan Base metals and articles of base metal	641,7	409,1	1 447,8	1 515,2
XVI Masjinerie en meganiese toestelle; elektriese toerusting, onderdele daarvan Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof	1 235,0	2 044,3	252,6	187,3
XVII Voertuie, vliegtuie en onderdele daarvan; vaartuie en sekere verwante vervoerusting Vehicles, aircraft, and parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment	1 682,5	1 275,7	132,3	149,2
XVIII Optiese, fotografiese, kinematografiese, meet-, kontrole-, presisie-, mediese en chirurgiese instrumente en apparate; uurwerke en horlosies, musiekinstrumente; televisiebeeld- en klankopnemers en -vervaarders, magnetiese; onderdele daarvan Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; television image and sound recorders and reproducers; parts thereof	425,0	197,3	32,2	19,1
XX Diverse vervaardigde artikelen Miscellaneous manufactured articles	93,2	51,8	24,4	20,2
XXI Kunstwerke, versamelersstukke en antieke Works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques	12,7	5,2	15,7	3,6
Ander ongeklassifiseerde goedere en betalingsbalansaanpassings Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments	3 818,9	2 559,7	9 679,9	8 594,3
Groototaal—Grand total	13 081,2	9 030,5	18 417,7	13 316,9

(16 Januarie 1981)/(16 January 1981)

KENNISGEWING 47 VAN 1981—NOTICE 47 OF 1981

BUID-AFRIKAANSE SPOORWĖ EN HAWENS—SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

STAAT VAN BEDRIJFSUITGAWE, APRIL TOT NOVEMBER 1980  
STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENDITURE, APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1980

Diens/Service	Estimates Budgeting 1980-81	November		April tot November April to November	
		1979	1980	1979	1980
<b>SpoorwĖ/Railways</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services					
Administrasie en algemene koste/Administrative and general charges	145 600 000	8 346 342	10 655 104	49 535 032	88 633 486
Onderhoud van spoorbaan en werke/Maintenance of permanent way and works	486 470 000	34 157 040	41 652 174	249 037 641	316 115 252
Onderhoud van rollende materiaal/Maintenance of rolling stock	387 480 000	27 760 328	35 628 775	207 672 734	259 040 923
Bewegingsbedryfskoste/Motive power operating expenses	943 040 000	41 723 642	47 151 761	299 800 996	366 218 091
Verkeers- en voertuiglooptkoste/Traffic, and vehicle running expenses	608 910 000	41 430 366	50 860 665	321 710 875	391 282 979
Besteldiens/Cartage services	61 030 000	4 912 734	5 187 062	33 691 822	41 216 750
Waardevermindering/Depreciation	329 230 000	24 865 413	27 786 911	197 664 965	221 481 311
<b>Subtotaal/Sub total</b>	<b>2 361 800 000</b>	<b>183 195 835</b>	<b>219 322 472</b>	<b>1 379 304 275</b>	<b>1 685 988 791</b>
Hulpdiens/Subsidiary services					
Verversings- en beddiens/Catering and bedding services	24 400 000	1 812 820	2 201 577	13 934 488	16 951 919
Publisiteit en reklame/Publicity and advertising	370 000	28 504	31 031	222 543	246 362
Oraniers/Grain elevators	3 590 000	444 694	334 831	2 115 811	2 614 505
Voorverkooldiens/Pre-cooling services	19 260 000	1 218 268	1 240 739	11 509 301	13 917 243
Padvervoerdienste/Road transport service	99 740 000	7 388 108	9 144 243	55 936 244	68 976 784
Toeristediens/Tourist service	27 920 000	2 271 747	2 982 069	15 463 366	20 378 774
Netto-inkomsterkening/Net revenue account:					
Rente op fondse/Interest on funds	3 160 000	220 196	261 103	1 703 133	2 092 315
Rente op kapitaal/Interest on capital	509 750 000	39 802 253	37 670 073	309 459 400	336 652 461
Diverse uitgawe/Miscellaneous expenditure	70 330 000	5 572 192	11 786 429	40 236 085	49 513 220
<b>Totaal—SpoorwĖ/Total—Railways</b>	<b>3 320 320 000</b>	<b>241 954 637</b>	<b>284 974 805</b>	<b>1 829 874 646</b>	<b>2 195 512 374</b>
<b>Hawens/Harbours</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services					
Eksploitasie en onderhoud/Working and maintenance	90 740 000	6 230 229	7 656 364	49 026 517	60 687 831
Waardevermindering/Depreciation	48 790 000	1 768 731	4 065 816	13 844 202	32 779 611
Hulpdiens/Subsidiary service					
Vuurtorings/Lighthouses	2 660 000	183 509	231 113	1 399 083	1 806 995
Netto-inkomsterkening/Net revenue account:					
Rente op kapitaal/Interest on capital	56 460 000	4 403 466	4 378 196	36 388 571	38 018 014
Diverse uitgawe/Miscellaneous expenditure	1 400 000	95 438	250 994	783 495	972 711
<b>Totaal—Hawens/Total—Harbours</b>	<b>200 030 000</b>	<b>12 683 373</b>	<b>16 382 372</b>	<b>101 443 868</b>	<b>134 265 162</b>
<b>Lugdiens/Airways</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services:					
Eksploitasie en onderhoud/Working and maintenance	559 820 000	42 957 119	52 199 608	320 086 615	390 908 243
Waardevermindering/Depreciation	61 660 000	4 825 132	4 830 361	38 609 188	38 642 896
Netto-inkomsterkening/Net revenue account:					
Rente op kapitaal/Interest on capital	48 390 000	3 335 041	3 074 077	27 219 661	29 388 086
Diverse uitgawe/Miscellaneous expenditure	6 120 000	519 422	996 541	3 582 228	5 477 424
<b>Totaal—Lugdiens/Total—Airways</b>	<b>675 990 000</b>	<b>51 636 714</b>	<b>61 105 590</b>	<b>389 477 692</b>	<b>464 416 649</b>
<b>Pypleidings/Pipelines</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services:					
Eksploitasie en onderhoud/Working and maintenance	11 640 000	792 713	1 081 031	6 524 944	8 197 962
Waardevermindering/Depreciation	13 380 000	1 052 383	948 000	8 420 664	7 544 000
Netto-inkomsterkening/Net revenue account:					
Rente op kapitaal/Interest on capital	12 670 000	1 135 947	988 267	8 642 252	8 626 006
Diverse uitgawe/Miscellaneous expenditure	200 000	14 481	34 994	103 739	139 802
<b>Totaal—Pypleidings/Total—Pipelines</b>	<b>36 090 000</b>	<b>2 995 719</b>	<b>3 052 312</b>	<b>23 693 599</b>	<b>24 547 770</b>



Aanwending van netto-inkomste: Appropriation of net revenue				
Bydrae tot Inkomstereserverwering Contribution to Revenue Reserve Account	150 500 000	14 640 750	12 342 000	117 126 000
Bydrae tot Fonds ter Oorskakeling van Spoorwagange Contribution to Level Crossing Elimination Fund	2 500 000	208 333	208 000	1 686 664
Totaal Aanwendinge/Total Appropriations	153 000 000	14 849 083	12 550 000	118 812 664
Grondtotaal Grand total	4 383 430 000	326 319 526	378 864 829	2 463 283 469
				2 930 761 935

Kantoor van die Hoofbestuurder, Johannesburg

Office of the General Manager, Johannesburg

# SUID-AFRIKAANSE SPOORWĖ EN HAWENS SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

STAAT VAN INKOMSTE, APRIL TOT NOVEMBER 1980  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1980

Diens/Service	Beginnende Estimates 1980-81	November		April tot November April to November	
		1979	1980	1979	1980
	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Spoorwag/Railways</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services:					
Passasiers/Passengers	430 022 000	18 187 617	35 779 282	141 583 618	284 786 140
Pakkette/Parcels	58 455 000	5 125 120	6 279 982	33 128 181	41 955 206
Post/Mails	11 615 000	860 818	855 180	6 886 587	6 424 128
Onderste/Goods	1 964 987 000	148 434 346	153 295 750	1 143 259 635	1 129 102 846
Steenkool/Coal	352 734 000	23 393 595	31 113 876	196 987 693	238 122 012
Lewende hawe/Livestock	15 420 000	1 078 901	1 255 007	8 431 914	9 307 863
Huur en opslagkoste/Rents and storage	27 738 000	1 847 539	2 249 249	15 386 054	18 173 734
Diverse/Miscellaneous	139 110 000	10 789 036	12 831 664	75 223 821	105 276 329
Hulpdiens/Subsidiary services:					
Vervoerings- en beddiens/Catering and bedding services	20 500 000	1 501 263	1 924 645	12 780 867	14 690 168
Publisiteits en reklame/Publicity and advertising	1 075 000	75 032	77 434	600 425	605 709
Granoeliers/Grain elevators	5 445 000	287 379	402 962	1 935 195	3 220 718
Voorverkoelde/Pre-cooling services	19 260 000	1 218 268	1 240 739	11 509 301	13 917 283
Padvervoerdienste/Road transport service	93 775 000	6 648 340	8 370 272	50 920 589	67 190 996
Toeristdiens/Tourist service	32 590 000	2 340 287	3 099 811	16 018 731	21 359 761
Netto-inkomstereservering/Net revenue account					
Rente op beleggings/Interest on investments	72 078 000	5 831 864	7 597 638	37 152 069	61 315 751
Diverse ontvangste/Miscellaneous receipts	26 907 000	1 505 274	1 527 792	19 706 889	22 443 640
Totaal - Spoorwag/Total Railways	3 275 311 000	229 164 679	267 881 243	1 771 211 769	2 237 965 944
<b>Hawens/Harbours</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services:					
Hawevagte/Port dues	11 650 000	842 289	985 54	6 428 431	7 731 595
Kassid/Wharfage	171 500 000	13 960 317	15 835 343	96 962 711	135 682 765
Sleepers en ligters/Tugs and lighters	18 995 000	1 411 868	1 654 941	10 500 848	13 258 992
Kranes/Cranes	22 426 000	1 679 780	2 052 427	12 010 200	17 168 905
Droogdokke en sleepheffings/Dry docks and slipways	2 500 000	152 200	447 827	1 563 184	2 150 327
Dremsa-ankterinstallasies/Dry bulk handling installations	34 647 000	2 779 762	(322 514)	19 472 646	12 978 076
Diverse/Miscellaneous	7 874 000	634 120	724 613	4 490 020	5 847 210
Hulpdiens/Subsidiary service					
Vuurtoerens/Lighthouses	3 671 000	321 636	313 986	2 397 944	2 610 949
Netto-inkomstereservering/Net revenue account					
Rente op beleggings/Interest on investments	4 562 000	357 887	568 475	2 841 485	3 942 649
Diverse ontvangste/Miscellaneous receipts	100 000	7 622	13 271	61 739	423 988
Totaal - Hawens/Total Harbours	284 166 000	22 147 481	22 273 932	136 729 208	201 771 256
<b>Logistiek/Airways</b>					
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services:					
Passasiers/Passengers	572 174 000	33 397 978	41 559 831	261 230 544	337 922 134
Post/Mails	10 616 000	995 593	1 037 374	6 697 088	7 675 161
Vrag/Freight	98 730 000	8 312 147	8 513 889	55 667 762	67 170 220
Goedereis/Express baggage	1 809 000	135 414	156 349	1 063 904	1 224 270
Huur van vliegtuie/Hire of aircraft	2 790 000	264 141	627 953	2 285 569	2 636 984

Buffelvoorraad/Bar stock	3 000 000	192 407	248 537	1 709 811	2 129 114
Kommissie/Commission	4 300 000	387 872	334 860	2 483 354	2 672 361
Algemene hantering en bediening/General handling and attendance	4 092 000	272 967	534 377	2 480 305	2 786 436
Grondvervoer/Ground transportation	100 000	7 293	22 291	290 810	109 432
Ander lugdiensdienste/Other airways services	2 422 000	184 409	505 816	1 437 178	2 573 891
Netto-inkomster rekening/Net revenue account	13 798 000	1 124 236	1 565 761	12 307 836	11 625 160
Rente op beleggings/Interest on investments	12 100 000	550 708	889 683	8 192 697	6 391 742
Diverse ontvangste/Miscellaneous receipts	—	—	—	—	—
Totaal—Lugdiens/Totals—Airways	6 754 991 000	45 825 166	55 904 404	351 778 358	444 912 925
Pypleidings/Pipelines	—	—	—	—	—
Vervoerdienste/Transportation services	152 730 000	13 833 822	13 534 626	96 797 963	119 188 063
Netto-inkomster rekening/Net revenue account	—	—	—	—	—
Rente op beleggings/Interest on investments	2 682 000	214 220	296 315	3 922 978	2 181 180
Diverse ontvangste/Miscellaneous receipts	400 000	691	532	9 071	7 630
Totaal—Pypleidings/Totals—Pipelines	153 532 000	14 048 733	13 831 473	100 730 012	121 376 873
Groototaal/Grand total	4 389 000 000	311 186 259	359 981 052	2 384 449 347	3 006 037 018
Bedryfsresultaat/Results of working	—	—	—	—	—
Totaal inkomste—Alle dienste/Total revenue—All services	4 389 000 000	311 186 259	359 981 052	2 384 449 347	3 006 037 018
Totaal uitgawe—Alle dienste/Total expenditure—All services	4 385 450 000	324 319 526	378 464 829	2 463 282 469	2 920 761 955
Surplus	3 550 000	—	—	—	85 295 063
Tekort/Deficit	—	13 133 267	18 483 777	78 833 122	—

Kantoor van die Hoofbestuurder, Johannesburg  
(16 Januarie 1981):(16 January 1981)

Office of the General Manager, Johannesburg

[page 35] Reserve Bank Statement of 31 December

# NOTICE 58 OF 1981

## SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

### Statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st day of December 1981

Liabilities		Assets	
	R		R
Capital	2 000 000,00	Gold	4 854 230 235,72
Reserve Fund	28 588 297,84	Foreign:	
Notes in circulation	2 040 741 834,00	Bills	31 015 460,91
Deposits		Investments	40 165 284,92
Government	452 217 105,63	Other assets	341 475 643,48
Provincial administrations	88 260 430,52		
Bankers	1 304 546 973,21	Total gold and foreign assets	5 266 886 627,03
Other	68 870 267,28	Domestic:	
Other liabilities	3 867 478 743,44	Bills discounted	1 070 525 000,00
		Loans and advances:	
		Government	—
		Other	692 804 866,25
		Securities:	
		Government	176 247 586,21
		Other	4 700 040,00
		Other assets	621 504 532,43
	<u>R7 832 663 651,92</u>		<u>R7 832 663 651,92</u>

Ratio of gold reserve to liabilities to the public less foreign assets 73,4 per cent.

Pretoria, 8 January 1981.

G. P. C. DE KOCK, Deputy General Manager.

(16 Januarie 1981):(16 January 1981)

## REPORTAGE OF PRESS COMMENTARY

## Convention Movement Nailed

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "At Last: Hope for All South Africans"]

(Text)

**T**HERE is light at the end of the long, politically depressing year behind us, with the disclosure, made by this newspaper yesterday, that blacks and whites have been exploring, together, the possibility of launching a convention movement.

There is hope for the future when a year that started with the grim tragedy of the Silverton bank stage, that saw death and injury in rioting in coloured areas, that became bogged down in almost continuous school boycotts and labour unrest on the one hand, and bannings, detentions and threats against the Press on the other, should end with white and black still prepared to map out their future together.

There is, in the broad spectrum of people who involved themselves in the preliminary meetings of the past few months, a quality that goes some way to healing the hurt of the past year. Because, make no mistake, the groups who have so far come together and who are considering coming together, disagree, in many instances passionately, on everything except their opposition to National Party policies.

But in their very disparity lies the only hope of ever making opposition to apartheid an effective force. Violence is not the only

answer while a national convention remains a prospect.

The fundamental problem of political opposition in this country is the splintered nature of the existing political parties, each with its own constituents and constitutions and policy details, ranged against a Government united by white Afrikaner tribalism.

The only way in which opposition can be made meaningful, the way in which all groups can be made relevant, is by creating a movement wide enough to rise above the party political level. The Progressive Federal Party is only one interest group involved; Inkatha is another; the black radicals must be another if the movement is to be meaningful.

Therein lies the only alternative to, on the one hand, the Nationalists' solution of a "verligte dictatorship" with its halfbaked attempt at consultation — a President's Council which excludes the black majority — and, on the other, the politics of violence and despair.

This is the opposition's chance to harness the rest of South Africa in a united front for negotiation. It is one they dare not miss. And when the rest of the nation gets into step it is the Nationalists who will be out of step, an irrelevant, isolated one-group party.



Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jan 81 p 10

(Editorial: "Weaker Hands Hold Reins of Security")

[Text] **T**HE Government's unashamed harassment of the Press which serves black readers in the Transvaal has disconcerted even the staunchest Nationalist newspapers, and not without reason.

The clue to understanding the events that have kept three Argus newspapers, Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and the Sowetan, off the streets in the wake of a settled strike was the presence in court a week ago of the head of the security police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee.

Ostensibly, the hearing concerned the decision of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, that the registration of the three newspapers had, for highly technical reasons, lapsed during the strike by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa). Nobody can be blamed for concluding from Brigadier Coetzee's interest in this matter that, in fact, the Government was using the technicalities of registration as a means of silencing an important section of the Press.

Further confirmation of this conclusion can be found readily in the simultaneous banning of the leader of Mwasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, a young man of extraordinary talents about whom South Africa is destined to hear more in the future, and the banning of another Mwasa leader.

Various Ministries are involved but clearly the guiding hand is that of the security police using the ham-fisted methods that are associated with the name of that notorious Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, who left security matters so much to the police that he could not even identify Steve Biko.

Cabinet control of security improved during the tenure in office of Mr Kruger's successor, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, a man whose unbending if humourless rectitude served to curb the cavalier use of the immense powers which Parliament has vested in the security apparatus. We do not think it can be

entirely coincidence that the reversion to the bad days and bad ways of Jimmy Kruger follows so closely on the departure of Mr Schlebusch to the President's Council.

The truth is that no more difficult task confronts the Government than to control a security force composed of men who, by the nature of their work, are so conscious of the cruder threats to the political system that they discount the more subtle strengths of a free society. That they have been encouraged ever since Mr John Vorster's days as Minister of Justice to think that the answers to their problems lie not in better police work but in manipulative control of the political system has not made the problem of controlling them any easier.

In the case of the Argus newspapers and of Mwasa, they appear to have led the Government into a series of blunders of such proportions that it is difficult to know whether to laugh or cry. Young Mr Sisulu, for example, has been converted into a hero of the liberation by his banning at the very moment when, in our view, his personal prestige was at a low ebb as a result of the course taken by the Mwasa strike. He now joins his imprisoned father and his banned mother as a symbol of the suppressed black leadership.

Simultaneously, the banning of the newspapers has undone whatever good Mr P W Botha's incipient reforms might have wrought for South Africa's image abroad, disheartening friends (like the Reagan Administration, perhaps?) and giving enemies fresh ammunition. Worse, it has deprived the Soweto moderates of their principal voice, and strengthened the hand of the radicals who are trying to undermine all moves towards consultation, negotiation and compromise.

Worst of all, it has called into question the credibility of all newspapers which have not lost their

registration, and will similarly place a question mark in the minds of the black community over any newspaper for black readers which may in future be registered.

We cannot believe that the Government's own purposes, never mind the country's interests, are served by such an outcome. The only possible explanation we can see is that, now that Mr Schiebusch

has gone, there is nobody in the key Ministries — Police, Justice and Interior — who is strong enough to defend democratic principles against the paranoia of the security apparatus.

If this analysis is correct, we shall yet pay a high price for the loss of Mr Schiebusch. One thing democracy cannot survive is limp-wristed leaders.

## Prospects for Reform in 1981

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Breakthrough Year?"]

[Text] IN 1980 South Africa experienced an economic boom and, at the same time, persistent political unrest. It was a curious combination of burgeoning prosperity and political tensions which were never far from the surface. The year began with a buoyant gold price and a resurgent stock exchange. The property market went through the roof and there was an upsurge in consumer spending. As the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, noted in his New Year message, the economic boom has created a golden opportunity for the country to solve its problems. In 1981, will the opportunity be seized?

Last year the pace of reform was fitful and at times seemed to be grinding to a halt. When Parliament opened, the Prime Minister dashed hopes that significant structural reforms were on the way. It seemed that Mr Botha's intentions had been misunderstood. The Botha reform would remain strictly within the confines of separate development and the Group Areas Act and related ideological legislation would remain on the statute book. In 1980, the emphasis was on economic rather than political reform.

### Education protest

The alienation of black and coloured youth since 1978 was soon evident — in school boycotts, marches and demonstrations. In a remarkable show of solidarity and grassroots organization, coloured pupils stood together in sustained protest against inferior education and the apartheid system, which only eased up after the Prime Minister had made a solemn pledge to

investigate and remove educational inequalities. In undertaking reforms, Mr Botha appeared to be hogtied by his parliamentary caucus, however, and notably by the influence of the Transvaal leader, Dr Treurnicht.

In May, a shooting incident at Elites River in which a youth and a young man were killed by police stirred up inter-group emotions. In June there were renewed clashes between police and people. Police barred reporters from trouble areas around the country and in Cape Town declined to issue a casualty list. June was the most turbulent month in the Cape Peninsula since the 1976 unrest. Motorists were stoned on the Cape Flats and shops were looted and set alight. Police opened fire. Some 40 people died, including women and children. Inquests on their deaths are still awaited. A police constable was stabbed to death during a baton charge. While tensions simmered down in the coloured areas, a school boycott continued in the African townships throughout the year. Increased bus fares in the Peninsula led to a boycott which was sustained in full force by the African community, who resented the intervention of the government on the side of the bus company and the official harassment of unlicensed taxis. It appeared to the African community that the authorities were determined to force people back to the buses at the higher fares. This was deeply resented. The presence of police and department of transport inspectors at taxi pick-up points, the latter armed with machine carbines, caused considerable ill-feeling.

There was sporadic violence. Two motorists driving past Nyanga were stoned and burnt to death. If the Cape Peninsula presented a picture of endemic political unrest, there was also a measure of industrial unrest here and elsewhere in the province, particularly in the motor industry of the Eastern Cape. And the prospect of political protest taking the form of industrial strife in the future became a source of anxiety. Meanwhile, subversive violence was in evidence during the year in the Silverton bank siege and the spectacular sabotage of the Sasol plant.

In spite of unrest, the business boom helped to promote a measure of optimism. The June unrest prompted Nationalist soul-searching about political rights for the coloured community. The Nationalist press suggested that the parliamentary franchise might be restored to them, albeit on a separate roll. It seemed the speculation was not unfounded. The Prime Minister himself, in a public speech, threatened to hold a referendum in 1981 if forthcoming proposals for constitutional reform were resisted. This was seen as a message to his opponents in the National Party caucus that every possible means would be used to push through constitutional reform. It was also seen as an indication that tensions within the National Party were close to breaking point.

Mr Botha's constitutional thinking appeared to envisage an important role for the President's Council — as a catalyst, putting forward a coloured franchise proposal and other suggestions for reform for consideration by Parliament. But membership of the President's Council, while including coloured people and Asians, pointedly excluded Africans, in line with separate development theory, and so the role of this body was seen to be somewhat circumscribed. It remained to be seen if the council would grow in stature and, in time, would widen its scope to include blacks, as the PFP Opposition, the Labour Party and others continued to insist it should. Nevertheless, some felt the President's Council did represent at least a tentative beginning in inter-racial negotiation and should be given a chance.

## The big question

As the new year begins, the big question is whether the President's Council, in spite of its restricted membership, can develop into a significant agent of change. And if it

does, will it split the National Party? And turn the tide away from confrontation — in the direction of reconciliation and negotiated compromise? There is a measure of optimism and promise in the air and only time will tell whether such optimism will be vindicated. There are also grounds for scepticism. Whatever happens, it is plain that 1981 will be a watershed year. Prosperity has created the opportunity for political advance. Most South Africans will share the sentiments of hope and expectation expressed by the Leader of the Opposition in his New Year message. As Dr Slabbert says, 1981 could be a breakthrough year — if South Africans act with courage and foresight and show a little more faith in one another.

## Review Banning of ANC, PAC

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jan 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Time to Reconsider the Bannings"]

[Text] **I**T is nearly 21 years since the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress were banned. These days, most references to the two organisations arise out of evidence in courts about attempts at violence by their members.

Little serious thought is given to the place which the banned organisations continue to hold within South Africa — and to the role which they should be playing in helping to shape our society.

By coincidence, the issues were, however, considered on two successive days last week in two newspapers widely separate in their political outlook.

On Saturday, an article in this newspaper urged the legalisation of the ANC and the PAC, arguing that this was the only way in which to end the violence to which they have turned to gain their political ends. Acceptance by the organisations of non-violence would have to be a condition of legalisation, the article said.

The day before, Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, drew an analogy with Swapo in making the point that the South African Government would one day have to sit at the conference table with the

ANC. The organisation could not be ignored, he said, although stern pre-conditions for talking would have to be set. Mr Vosloo also stressed that whites had to produce visible evidence that their system was better than the one offered by the ANC; hearts and minds of blacks had to be won.

Despite the different approaches of the two writers, what is common to them is the recognition that the act of proscribing a political organisation does not necessarily render it null and void. The ANC especially is a movement which still probably commands wide support and which South Africa's rulers dismiss at their peril.

Recent and current events in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia convey the same basic lessons: the longer a minority group holds out, the more radicalised the majority opposition becomes; ultimately, when settlement can no longer be avoided, the minority is forced to accept far less than it could previously have successfully negotiated from a position of strength.

The lessons must be taken to heart. It is time now for full reconsideration of the bannings.

## Threat of Sanctions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Sanctions"]

[Text] **IT WAS** only as expected that pressure for sanctions against South Africa would mount steeply if Swapo did not get its way at the Geneva conference on South West Africa's political future.

Soon after the internal parties had withdrawn because of the blatant bias towards the terrorist organisation, its representative at the UN, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirah, announced they would now demand the imposition of mandatory sanctions and a total oil embargo as a matter of urgency.

There is no doubt that the General Assembly, which is due to debate the SWA issue soon, will endorse the Swago call and that such a resolution will go forward to the Security Council for implementation.

On the other hand, it is also reasonably certain that one or more members of the Big Five contact group in the Security Council will veto any move to have sanctions passed immediately.

In London, Western diplomats have already expressed the opinion — and they were obviously speaking for their governments — that while the door was still left open for negotiation it should head off the Afro-Asian manoeuvre, for the time being at least.

They did add the rider, however, that pressure was building up in the Third World, backed by the Soviet Union and its satellites, and that there would have to be progress soon. By implication it means that the Five will not be able to ward off sanctions much longer.

It is obvious that the present state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, however sincere South Africa is about achieving an acceptable settlement, and about that there can be no doubt whatsoever.

Committed as we are to achieving a just solution in the interest of all the inhabitants of SWA, it is also no less our responsibility to ensure that matters do not slide to the point where the worst may happen, if that is at all possible.

But, having said that, it does not mean that our efforts to find some formula acceptable to all concerned must include agreeing to an election on terms that will favour Swago. Whatever happens, South Africa cannot renege on its solemn undertaking.

Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already spelled it out by saying he would rather face confrontation with the UN and economic sanctions than become a party to the improper installation of a terrorist group in Windhoek.

## Progression

The nature of sanctions, should they be imposed, will probably follow a progression of steps provided for under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, which deals with countries declared to be "a threat to world peace".

These steps, in broad terms, boil down to the following:

- An arms embargo (already in operation, but not yet mandatory);
- A ban on nuclear co-operation with South Africa;
- An embargo on all heavy capital machinery;
- An oil embargo, including a UN blockade (nearly prohibitively costly);
- A complete or selective trade embargo;
- The cutting of land, sea, air and telecommunication links;
- The breaking of diplomatic relations.

South Africa's Achilles heel is undoubtedly oil, although an effective oil boycott can be withstood for several years.

It would affect our rate of expansion, however, and the motor industry, private transport, hotels and tourism would be badly hit.

As far as general trade sanctions are concerned, South Africa's well-developed economy is self-sufficient in food and most raw materials, and it is a very important supplier of strategic minerals to the West.

In the case of comprehensive sanctions, the country's long-term growth would be reduced, with the concomitant danger of increasing unemployment, especially among Blacks. Other risks would be higher inflation, greater State control of economic activity and an over-supply of business and manufacturing premises.

But if that is the dark side of the picture as far as we are concerned, it is certain that the West will take cognizance of how sanctions will affect our major trading partners.

South Africa is the world's largest producer of platinum, gold, vanadium and antimony, the second-largest of manganese, a major exporter of asbestos, coal, copper, diamonds, iron ore, titanium, uranium, vermiculite and "heavy minerals" like zircon, rutile and ilmenite. In many cases communist countries are the only other sources of supply.

Maritime traffic around the Cape is among the heaviest in the world, with about 30 percent of the oil heading westwards making the passage. Closing port facilities to ships of boycotting nations could strangle them before South Africa felt the impact.

And if unemployment became a problem here, many thousands of workers — if not millions — in Europe and the United States would also be out of jobs as South Africa-orientated trade dried up.

We should not assume that sanctions will never be imposed — but it is a fore-up whether the West would rather face Afro-Soviet anger than disruption, hardship and unrest at home.



## Increased Vigilance Needed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "It's a Blot"]

[Text] It should go without saying that South Africa's security services must maintain an eagle-eyed vigilance at all times to ensure that our enemies, both outside and within, do not undermine the State or overthrow the existing order.

It is therefore no affront to any patriotic South African to know that these services engage in surveillance and other forms of undercover activity.

It is true that this country is up against a total onslaught, and it would be madness to try to deny it. The assault against us is most visible on our borders and in acts of sabotage like those we witnessed last year.

It is less visible, but nevertheless present, in township agitation against authority, in the organising of wildcat strikes and the fomenting of school boycotts by Black pupils.

It is to be found in the unceasing propaganda campaign against South Africa throughout the world in a bid to isolate and ruin us.

Our enemies are intent upon killing us off, on all fronts. And in the process they are not observing the niceties that our bleeding-heart liberals and soft-on-security spokesmen expect of the Government.

The rule of law, which is often said to be ignored in certain measures taken to protect the country and its peoples, does not apply to those who kill, maim and destroy.

We have often taken issue with some of our competitors in the newspaper field on these matters, and we have seen fit to question their motives and aims--rightly so, on balance.

But we must, in one respect, agree with their attitude towards the latest move to tighten up security: the announcement by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that proposed legislation would require the taking of a thumbprint for identity documents.

Apart from the fact that senior police officers question the practical application of this measure to provide "irrefutable proof of identity to limit as far as possible the increasing attempts to infiltrate strategic and key installations", we think the idea smacks too much of George Orwell.

If you have not read his novel "1984"--considered very futuristic but nonetheless frightening when it first appeared--it deals with complete control of the activities of a society, where "Big Brother" keeps a vigilant eye on all corners of the human state.

We are not so far from 1984 in actual time. We hope we will remain far from the infringements of private rights foretold in the book.

It is not to be denied that fingerprinting for identification purposes may obtain certain advantages for the State. If the prints of all adults were available to the police--or other security services--it would certainly facilitate the tracing of criminal elements.

Mark the operative word, "criminal".

A fingerprint expert of the South African Police has been reported as saying that it would be impossible for a policeman not trained in the subject to make an on-the-spot check of identity merely by comparing the prints in an ID book with those taken by himself.

The prints would have to be examined by an expert, but such were not available at all police stations.

To return to the "criminal" aspect: the taking of fingerprints involves an emotional factor which cannot be disregarded.

In the public mind "printing" is synonymous with crime, because prints are only taken when a felon has been convicted and sentenced by the courts, and these prints are kept on record in what amounts to a "Rogues' Gallery".

Fingerprinting to establish true identity by comparison carries with it the connotation of assumed guilt or prima facie suspicion, concepts which are directly opposed to the tenet of our legal system that a person should be considered innocent until proved guilty.

Innocence in itself will not be enough to absolve anybody subjected to this measure. He or she may be able to prove blamelessness for whatever is being investigated, but it might only be possible to do so after a long delay, much inconvenience and embarrassment--and the stigma of having been "printed" like a common criminal will remain.

The privacy of the individual and his right to demand that it be observed far outweigh any advantages that the State may obtain from prints being recorded in ID documents.

The whole concept goes against the very notion of protection of personal liberty in a society where the majority of people are decent, law-abiding people.

A last point is that anything can be forged, including ID documents. Should a print be obtained by devious means and used in false identity papers, the central computer--which is only a machine--can trace "ownership" of the prints to somebody who, though quite innocent, will be placed under suspicion or worse.

No, we fear that finger-printing the nation is not a good idea at all. It is bound to cause much heartache, unnecessary opposition to more viable security measures and a further blackening of South Africa's image in unfriendly quarters.

We might fight a ruthless enemy with all the means at our disposal--and this newspaper has never been amiss in saying so--but we must guard that we do not destroy ourselves in the process.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**AZAPO TALKS--Lebowakgomo:** The Northern Transvaal region of the Azanian People's Organisation, (AZAPO), is to hold a seminar on Saturday. All four branches in the region are expected to attend this event, which will mainly deal with Azapo's philosophy, and progress in the area. The branches are: Malwalereng (Potgietersrus), Lenyanys (Tsaneen), Seshego and Lebowakgomo near Pietersburg. About 50 delegates are expected from all the branches. The seminar, which starts at 9 am, will be held at house No 176 Lebowakgomo, owing to lack of meeting places in the area. The Southern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Union of South Africa (MWASA), will hold a meeting at the DOCC Hall, Soweto today (Jan 7) at 7 pm. Discussions on the banning order of Mwasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and executive member, Mr M Subramoney, will take place. Preparations of the association's first national executive meeting since the nationwide media workers strikes, is also on the agenda. [Text] [Johannesburg VOICE WEEKLY in English 7-13 Jan 81 p 1]

**MINERALS EXPORTS FALL.** --Johannesburg.--South Africa's mineral exports fell by seven percent in October to R1 142m from R1 231m in September, although the value of exports for the first 10 months of 1980 was more than 25 percent higher than the total for 1979. In 1979 this country earned R8 500m from mineral exports, and in the period from January to October this year exports earnings amounted to R11 334m. The value of gold exports slipped to R850 535 598 in October from R967 003 036 in September, while diamond sales recovered somewhat, to R52 419 382 from R48 410 221 the previous month. Bituminous coal and anthracite exports rose to R62 789 646 from R53 507 025 in September, while local sales of these materials fetched R71 977 009 compared with R69 347 822 the previous month. The value of antimony exports rose to R11 426 in October from R66 622, but this level is still far too low to engender much enthusiasm from the embattled producers. Combined iron ore sales eased to R22 821 946 from R24 734 159, and nickel revenue dropped significantly to R2 593 942 from R15 382 767. Income from silver sales rose to R3 860 558 in October from R3 667 266 the previous month. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 6 Jan 81 p 8]

**SEAMAN SMUGGLED FOR ANC--Durban.**--A former seaman who smuggled explosives for ANC members was sentenced yesterday to 12 months' imprisonment. Albert Phakathi (38) was convicted in the Durban Regional Court of unlawfully possessing explosives including 3,2 kg of TNT, safety fuses and detonators. Phakathi said he was approached by two members of the ANC while his ship was in Dar es Salaam in January 1976. They persuaded him to take explosives and explained how to use them to sabotage bridges and railway lines. After smuggling the explosives into South Africa he decided he was being used as a tool of the ANC. He did not wish to cause the

deaths of innocent people and decided not to carry out the sabotage plans, he said. He hid the explosives at Redhill and Kvanashu. He was arrested in December after the cache at Redhill was discovered. He showed Security Branch police the cache at Kvanashu and made a full confession. Passing sentence, Mr T D Reed said he took into account that Phakathi had shown remorse by not using the explosives, by pleading guilty and cooperating with the police. This was a serious case and the interests of the community were important. If the court passed too lenient a sentence on Phakathi others might be encouraged to commit similar crimes.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 81 p 9]

**RISE IN MINE SPENDING**--Spending on goods and services by gold and coal mines leapt by 85% in four years to reach well over R2 200-million in 1979. This is shown by an analysis of latest Chamber of Mines data on spending by the industry. They show clearly the powerful multiplier effect that mining has on the economy. Spending by the gold sector rose from R988 711 897 in 1976 to R1 832 814 574 in 1979. The coal mines, whose spending stood at R212 087 750 in 1976, showed results of another big expansion phase in 1979 when spending rose from R358 694 499 in 1978 to R390 569 354. Also, leading mining-house executives say that the proportion of locally manufactured goods is growing steadily. In spite of the phenomenal growth already shown, spending by mining is certain to accelerate sharply in the next few years. Capital expenditure over the next year alone is likely to top R3 000-million, and since the gold price rose to record levels 18 months ago the gold sector alone has committed itself to new expansions projected to cost about R2 300-million. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jan 81 p 1]

**AIRLINE CHANGES HANDS**--Magnum, one of South Africa's biggest airlines, has undergone a change of ownership and is to break away from its parent company, Magnum Financial Holdings. In a shock announcement yesterday it was disclosed that the airline's youthful owner and chairman, Mr Martin Summerley, is to step aside for the joint managing directors, Mr Sandy Ord and Mr John Bescoby, who have bought the entire issued share capital of the company for an undisclosed sum. Mr Ord has been with Magnum since its inception in 1978 and Mr Bescoby, who has a merchant banking background, joined the company in July last year. Both men, who are believed to have the backing of an unknown third party, are visiting the United States and are expected to return next week. Sources in the industry said yesterday the deal, which was entirely unexpected, could have involved anything between one million and five million rands. They added that the reshuffle came at a critical period in Magnum's history, following the airline's sudden withdrawal of a R5-million share offer recently after a lack of response. Mr Summerley is reported to be concentrating his attention on activities within his holding company which include leasing, the money and capital markets, security systems, agriculture and computers. A statement released by Magnum yesterday indicated that a massive re-equipment programme, initially proposed by Mr Summerley and involving the acquisition of six R1 200 000 turbo-prop aircraft, might be going ahead. The airline's new owners are at present taking delivery of a second 20-seater Swearingen Metro II in San Antonio, Texas. From mid-February, the plane will fly on the Maritzburg-Johannesburg route. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jan 81 p 3]

**DIESEL GIANT ENTERS SA**--The giant Italian company, Lombardini, the world's largest manufacturer of small air-cooled diesel engines, has entered the South African market and is aiming for local manufacture within 18 months. Lombardini has a world

turnover of R120-million and manufactures 360 000 engines a year. The local Lombardi Diesel is currently operating as a subsidiary of Williams Hunt, with sales at a level of 500 engines a year worth R500 000. The general manager, David Ashworth, says sales of about 1 200 engines a year, worth R1,2-million, are needed to justify establishment of a plant which would initially assemble semi-knocked-down engines. It would require capital investment of about R1,5-million. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Jan 81 p 1]

**POLICE INVESTIGATION OF IUFP**--The Chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Johann Coetsee, yesterday denied reports that several prosecutions were pending in the wake of the successful infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund by Captain Craig Williamson. Rapport said yesterday several prosecutions were to start early in the new year. Brig Coetsee said: "Continuous analysis and investigation of a great number of documents is still in progress. It is, however, far too early to say if there will be any prosecutions." The revelations of Capt Williamson's infiltration were responsible for the disbanding of the IUFP. He was one of its most trusted employees for several years. He succeeded in compromising the funds' director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Erikson, now in hiding. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 80 p 1]

**CORRESPONDENT'S VISIT**--BUSINESS TIMES Washington correspondent Mr Jim Srodes is spending three weeks in South Africa researching a major survey on the country for the influential Danielle Hunebelle Newsletter. He is meeting Government, private sector and black leaders. At R4 500 a year, the monthly newsletter is probably the most expensive business journal in the world. Danielle Hunebelle, who founded and runs the publication, is a French journalist who established her name internationally in the Fifties and Sixties with her coverage of major stories such as the war in Indo-China and interviews with famous personalities. About 200 of the newsletter's 300 subscribers are French, and most of the rest are in Europe and the US; all are top-level, influential people in their fields. Srodes, a veteran of the Washington financial beat, last year completed a survey on the US presidential election for the newsletter, which he says is always strongly judgmental in its approach. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Jan 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**SWISS AID**--An agreement was signed today in Dar es Salaam under which Switzerland will provide Tanzania with a grant of 360 million shillings between 1981 and 1983 to finance rural water supplies, the construction industry and mineral development. (Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81 LD)

**BULGARIAN RED CROSS AID**--The Bulgarian Red Cross Society has donated to Tanzania clothes and medicines worth 500,000 shillings to assist refugees and victims of Idi Amin's war of aggression. The donation, which includes 27 boxes of clothes, 102 cases of textiles and 31 cases of medicines, was extended through the Tanzania Red Cross. Presenting the materials to the Tanzania Red Cross Society vice-chairman, Ndugu Hamza Aziz, the Bulgarian ambassador in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Serafim Serafimov, said the aid was an expression of goodwill from the Bulgarian people to assist their socialist counterparts in Tanzania. Ndugu Aziz praised the Bulgarian Government for its assistance to Tanzania saying that the assistance has come at a most opportune moment because of the country's present economic problems. [Text] (Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 27 Jan 81 LD/EA)

CSO: 4420

## OBOTE RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN DELEGATION

LD011698 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] President Milton Obote has received the visiting North Korean vice premier, Mr Chong Chun-ki, who delivered to him a special message from President Kim Il-sung. The two exchanged ideas about the international scene, especially about the non-aligned movement and the need to strengthen it.

President Obote briefed his visitor on the political situation in the country and steps being taken to ensure a steady reconstruction process. Mr Chong briefed the president on the situation in the Korean peninsula. The meeting, which took place at State House, Entebbe, was also attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, and the North Korean ambassador to Uganda, Mr Chang Tu-ho.

The vice premier and his delegation are due to hold talks with Uganda Government officials starting tomorrow.

Later at a state luncheon he hosted for the visiting vice premier, the prime minister, Mr Orama Alimadi, assured Mr Chong Chun-ki, that Uganda will always continue to demonstrate the spirit of cooperation and friendship with North Korea. He said Uganda and North Korea as developing countries have a lot of things in common and hoped that the relations already existing will be strengthened further. Mr Alimadi asserted that Uganda wants friendship with all countries of the world and enmity with none.

The visiting vice premier, Mr Chong Chun-ki, said that the recent Uganda Peoples Congress victory was a great event which will strengthen relations between the two countries. He also hoped that his visit will further strengthen these relations.

The luncheon was also attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny; the minister of state for defense in the vice presidents office, Mr Peter Otai; the North Korean ambassador to Uganda, Mr Chang Tu-ho; and the permanent secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr (7Mole).

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**PRIME MINISTER RETURNS**--The prime minister, Mr David Otema Alimadi, has returned home from Saudi Arabia where he represented President Dr Milton Obote at the Third Islamic Conference. Mr Otema Alimadi, who travelled by road from Nairobi to Kampala, was met on arrival at Tororo by the minister of state and government chief whip, Mr (Uaindekwa Oduong); the chairman of the Uganda People's Congress, Tororo East, Mr (Ochieng), and the permanent secretary in the office of the prime minister, Mr (Otana). While in Saudi Arabia, the prime minister met and held bilateral talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, President Numayri of the Sudan and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan. [Text] [LD312116 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 81]

**TRIBES PLEDGE PEACE**--The Eteso and Karamojong have resolved to create peace and order along their common border and adopt a coexisting attitude, which has been lacking between the two tribes for a long time. The resolution was passed at a meeting attended by ministers, deputy ministers, MPs, senior security officers and elders from Soroti, Karamoja and (Kwana) Districts. The Karamojong reaffirmed their promise to President Obote to surrender guns and ammunition to the government. At the meeting it was resolved that the Karamojong for the time being withdraw from Eteso pastures. The meeting also called on the government to take steps as a matter of urgency to disarm Turkana now resident in Karamoja. [Text] [LD011626 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

## ZAIRE

### BRIEFS

COMMISSIONER ENDS EUROPE VISIT--Kinshasa, 27 Jan (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, and his wife returned to Kinshasa at 0620 today following a 20-day private visit to Europe. During his stay in the Federal Republic of Germany, the coordinator of the Executive Council was received in audience by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, with whom he discussed Zaire's stabilization plan and the prospects for relations of cooperation between Zaire and Germany. In Brussels, from where he has just returned, the first state commissioner yesterday met with Belgian King Baudouin, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb as well as the EEC's commissioner for development, Mr Claude Cheysson. The first state commissioner was received at the Ndjili airport by the state commissioner for territorial administration, citizen Duga Kugbe Toro, who acted for him, the deputy state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, citizen Inonga Lokongo Lome, and members of his office. [Excerpts] [AB271210 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1015 GMT 27 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

## RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 2 JANUARY PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 16 Jan 81 p 47

[Text]

General Motion 20 of 1981.

## RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 2nd January, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

16-1-81.

D. W. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE  
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 2ND JANUARY, 1981

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	168 535 690
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	48 871 721
Currency in circulation . . . . .	184 097 156	Internal investments—	117 312 043
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	156 180 488	Government stock . . . . .	53 343 732
Other liabilities . . . . .	79 691 569	Other . . . . .	63 968 311
		Other assets . . . . .	93 249 759
	<u>8427 969 213</u>		<u>8427 969 213</u>

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**DATE FILMED**

Feb. 11 1981



